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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 89-58
H. J. Res. 553

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. J. RES. 553

June 28, 1965	House Appropriations Committee reported H. J. Res. 553 without amendment. H. Report No. 553. Print of resolution but report not printed.
	House passed H. J. Res. 553 without amendment.
	Senate passed H. J. Res. 553 without amendment.
June 30, 1965	Approved: Public Law 89-58.

DIGEST of Congressional Proceedings

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(FOR INFORMATION ONLY;
NOT TO BE QUOTED OR CITED)

Issued June 29, 1965
For actions of June 28, 1965
89th-1st; No. 116

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses passed appropriations continuing resolution. Senate passed military construction bill including item to repay CCC. House debated housing bill including title on rural housing. Senate committee reported housing bill, including title on rural housing. Sen. Kuchel inserted his testimony criticizing the rice provisions of the farm bill. Rep. Purcell urged postponement of referendum on mandatory wheat program for 1966.

SENATE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Both Houses passed without amendment H. J. Res. 553, the appropriations continuing resolution. This measure will now be sent to the President. Sen. Hayden stated: "This joint resolution is similar to continuing resolutions ...agreed to in prior years, and provides, pending the enactment of the regular appropriation bills, for the continuation of appropriations for programs and activities of the Federal Government. All authority under this resolution expires on July 31, 1965." pp. 14313-6, 14392, 14425.

2. MILITARY CONSTRUCTION. Passed, 89-0, as reported H. R. 8439, the military construction bill, which includes an item for payment of CCC for certain family housing which was financed from the sale of surplus commodities. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 14460-93

3. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7060. The bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 14316-9, 14480-1

4. BANKING; FOREIGN TRADE. The Foreign Relations Committee reported with amendments S. 1742, to authorize amendments to the articles of agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation (S. Rept. 372)(p. 14422). Several Senators discussed this and related matters (pp. 14422, 14447-51, 14451-5, 14492-3).

5. HOUSING LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment an original bill, S. 2213, on housing and urban redevelopment, including a title on rural housing loans (S. Rept. 378). p. 14422

6. PUERTO RICO. Passed without amendment S. 2154, to extend the life of the Commission on the Status of Puerto Rico through September 30, 1966, and increase its authorization. pp. 14395-6

7. RICE. Sen. Kuchel inserted his testimony opposing the rice provisions of S. 1 the farm bill. p. 14428

8. FORESTRY. Sen. McGee inserted an article describing the Flaming Gorge Dam. pp. 14435-6

9. AIR POLLUTION. Sen. Ervin inserted an article on the "damaging effects of air pollution." pp. 14438-9

10. TRUTH-IN-PACKAGING. Sen. Morse inserted statements favoring the truth-in-packaging bill. pp. 14440-1

HOUSE

11. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966. Conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 6453 (p. 14313). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.

12. HOUSING LOANS. Began debate on H. R. 7984, to assist in the provision of housing for low and moderate income families, to promote orderly urban development, to improve living environment in urban areas, and to extend and amend laws relating to housing, urban renewal, and community facilities. This bill contains a title on rural housing loans. pp. 14327-51, 14379-80

13. WATERSHEDS. The Public Works Committee approved the work plans for the following watersheds: Lower Little Tallapoosa River, Ga.; Uncle John Creek, Okla.; Wilson Spring Creek, Tenn.; Attoyac Bayou, Tex., Castleman Creek, Tex.; and Donahoe Creek, Tex. pp. 14312-13

14. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cohelan stated that Labor Secretary Wirtz has "done a commendable job in the administration of his responsibilities involving foreign labor" since the termination of the bracero program and reviewed and evaluated the situation. pp. 14364-73

15. WHEAT. Rep. Purcell stated "action is urgently needed to postpone the date for holding a national referendum on a mandatory wheat program for 1966, pending final decision on an extension of the present voluntary wheat program" as farmers are now planning their winter crops. pp. 14381-2

S. 925. An act for the relief of Mrs. William S. Hwang; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 943. An act for the relief of Frantisek Vohryzka; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 954. An act for the relief of Ailsa Alexandra MacIntyre; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1001. An act for the relief of Louis Sirota; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1012. An act for the relief of Dr. Otto F. Kernberg; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1076. An act for the relief of Kurush Sahbaz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1760. An act to authorize the acceptance of a settlement of certain indebtedness of Greece to the United States and to authorize the use of the payments resulting from the settlement for a cultural and educational exchange program; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 1903. An act to amend the United Nations Participation Act, as amended (63 Stat. 734–736); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S.J. Res. 56. Joint resolution authorizing the President to proclaim the occasion of the bicentennial celebration of the birth of James Smithson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 7060. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes; and

H.J. Res. 553. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 1229. An act to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and for other purposes.

BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BURLESON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on June 25, 1965, present to the President, for his approval, a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 5988. An act to provide that Commissioners of the Federal Maritime Commission shall hereafter be appointed for a term of 5 years, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. KREBS. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 41 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 29, 1965, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1268. A letter from the Chairman, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, transmitting the 19th semiannual report of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, pursuant to section 9 of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and section 3(c) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1269. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of patent royalty costs improperly charged for use of auxiliary fuel tank invention developed under Government contracts with Lockheed Aircraft Corp., Burbank Calif., Department of Defense; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1270. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of unnecessary costs incurred in accelerating construction of Polaris submarines, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1271. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation, a bill to provide for the recordation of mining claims; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1272. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting copy of the report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in the Federal Communications Commission as of April 30, 1965, pursuant to section 5(e) of the Communications Act, as amended by Public Law 554; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1273. A letter from the General Counsel, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, transmitting a report entitled "National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements—Report on Examination of Accounts at December 31, 1964", pursuant to section 14(b) of Public Law 88–376; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1274. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copy of the order entered in the case of the alien, Andor Bors, A10994454, pursuant to section 212(a)(28)(I)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1275. A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, U.S. Department of Justice, transmitting copies of orders entered in cases in which the authority contained in section 212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act was exercised in behalf of certain aliens, pursuant to the provisions of section 212(d)(6) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1276. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 23, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Wrights Creek, N.C., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1958. No authorization has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1277. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 23, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Bogue Inlet and Swansboro Harbor, N.C., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 27, 1950. No authorization by Congress is recommended as the desired improvement has been adopted for accomplishment by the Chief of Engineers under the provisions of section 107 of the 1960 River and Harbor Act; to the Committee on Public Works.

1278. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 12, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a letter report on Perrin River, Gloucester County, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 3, 1959; to the Committee on Public Works.

1279. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting the 13th report on the extent and disposition of U.S. contributions to international organizations, for the fiscal year 1964, pursuant to section 2 of Public Law 81–806 (H. Doc. No. 229); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed.

1280. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of failure to obtain and consider cost data in the procurement of HY80 steel plate used in the construction of nuclear submarines, Department of the Navy; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1281. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report of purchase of residence in Tokyo for financial attaché from exchange stabilization fund, Treasury Department; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1282. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 30, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on, and a survey of the Napa River Basin, Calif., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 13, 1956, and authorized by the flood control acts approved June 28, 1938 and December 22, 1944 (H. Doc. No. 222); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with three illustrations.

1283. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 21, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on an interim survey of Tahquitz Creek, Whitewash River Basin, Calif., authorized by the flood control act approved August 28, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 223); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1284. A letter from the Secretary of the Army transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated May 11, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on Sonoma Creek, Calif., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted March 16, 1954 and June 13, 1956 (H. Doc. No. 224); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

1285. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated June 2, 1965, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a review of the reports on Tred Avon River, Md., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted June 27, 1956 and June 23, 1964 (H. Doc. No. 225); to the Commit-

tee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1286. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated August 29, 1963, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on an interim report on the Savannah Harbor, Ga., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted September 1, 1959 (H. Doc. No. 226); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

1287. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated April 1, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of the reports on the Great Lakes Harbors study—second interim report on Indiana Harbor, Ind., requested by resolutions of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate and House of Representatives, adopted May 18, 1956, and June 27, 1956 (H. Doc. No. 227); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

1288. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated July 28, 1964, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a cooperative beach erosion control study of Cliff Walk, Newport, R.I., authorized by section 2 of the River and Harbor Act approved July 3, 1930, as amended and supplemented (H. Doc. No. 228); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed with one illustration.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MAHON: Committee on Appropriations. House Joint Resolution 553. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 553). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANNUNZIO:

H.R. 9474. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act, and for other purposes; to the Committe on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GALLAGHER:

H.R. 9475. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that World War II and Korean conflict veterans entitled to educational benefits under any law administered by the Veterans' Administration who did not utilize their entitlement may transfer their entitlement to their children; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H.R. 9476. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide the same benefits for employees of public hospitals with respect to certain pensions and profit-sharing plans as those presently provided for employees of private nonprofit hospitals, other charitable organizations, and public and private schools; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOSMER:

H.R. 9477. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWARD:

H.R. 9478. A bill to provide that tires sold or shipped in interstate commerce for use on motor vehicles shall comply with certain safety and labeling regulations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9479. A bill to prescribe certain safety features for all motor vehicles manufactured for, sold, or shipped in interstate commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McEWEN:

H.R. 9480. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MATSUNAGA:

H.R. 9481. A bill authorizing a survey of the Laneohe-Kailua area, Oahu, Hawaii, in the interest of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MOORHEAD:

H.R. 9482. A bill to provide for the establishment of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities to promote progress and scholarship in the humanities and the arts in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. REINECKE:

H.R. 9483. A bill to establish a National Commission on Oceanography; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RHODES of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 9484. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9485. A bill to amend the Antidumping Act, 1921; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 9486. A bill to amend the act entitled "an act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9487. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WELTNER:

H.R. 9488. A bill to establish a procedure for the review of proposed bank mergers so as to eliminate the necessity for the dissolution of merged banks, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.R. 9489. A bill to provide for family winter rcreational use of a portion of the San Gorgonio Wilderness Area, San Bernardino National Forest, Calif., without reducing the area set aside for wilderness preservation within such forest, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DENTON:

H.R. 9490. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion on certain clays at the same rate as allowed on calcium carbonates and limestone used in the manufacture of cement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H.R. 9491. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to provide for establishing standards of decomposability for pesticides which present a substantial hazard to the public health because of their failure to decompose; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 9492. A bill to amend the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act to provide adequate notice and opportunity for the Secretary of the Interior and State fish and wildlife agencies to conduct studies on the effects of projects licensed by Federal agencies on fish and wildlife resources, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GARMATZ:

H.R. 9493. A bill to provide for the conservation, protection, and propagation of native species of fish and wildlife, including migratory birds, that are threatened with extinction; to consolidate the authorities relating to the administration by the Secretary of the Interior of the National Wildlife Refuge System; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H.R. 9494. A bill to amend the Shipping Act, 1916, and the Ship Mortgage Act, 1920, relating to certain mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEOGH:

H.R. 9495. A bill to increase the appropriation authorization for the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Memorial Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on House Administration.

H.R. 9496. A bill to amend title I of the Tariff Act of 1930 with respect to the valuation of certain footwear for duty purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PURCELL:

H.R. 9497. A bill to extend the time for conducting the reference with respect to the national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1966; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RONCALIO:

H.R. 9498. A bill to clarify the tax status of American Indians; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of New York:

H.R. 9499. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Army to make a study of works to improve the American Falls in the Niagara River; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. VANIK:

H.R. 9500. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow percentage depletion on certain clays at the same rate as allows on calcium carbonates and limestone used in the manufacture of cement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of California:

H.R. 9501. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRAMER:

H.R. 9502. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against income tax to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DENTON:

H.R. 9503. A bill to authorize the release of certain quantities of zinc from either the national stockpile or the supplemental stockpile, or both; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H.R. 9504. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by limiting the hours of service of employees thereon," approved March 4, 1907; to the Committee on Inerstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOGARTY:

H.R. 9505. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

State	Watershed	Executive committee number
Georgia	Lower Little Tallapoosa River.	[1] 1198
Oklahoma	Uncle John Creek	[1] 1198
Tennessee	Wilson Spring Creek	[1] 1198
Texas	Attoyac Bayou	[1] 1198
Do	Castleman Creek	[1] 1198
Do	Donahoe Creek	[1] 1198

[1] Committee approval given June 24, 1965.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE H. FALLON,
Member of Congress,
Chairman, Committee on Public Works.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATIONS FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1966

Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 6453), an act making appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against the revenues of said District for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. NATCHER, GIAIMO, SMITH of Iowa, MCFALL, MAHON, DAVIS of Wisconsin, MCDADE, and JONAS.

UNIFORM POLICIES WITH RESPECT TO RECREATION AND FISH AND WILDLIFE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF FEDERAL MULTIPLE-PURPOSE WATER RESOURCE PROJECTS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 40.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of the Senate, in the enrollment of the bill (S. 1229), to provide uniform policies with respect to recreation and fish and wildlife benefits and costs of Federal multiple-purpose water resource projects, and for other purposes, is authorized and directed to strike out the words "Act of 1965" in the last line of subsection (h) of section 6.

The Senate concurrent resolution was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Joint Resolution 553 making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1966, namely:

SEC. 101. (a)(1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1966:

District of Columbia Appropriation Act;

Treasury-Post Office Departments and Executive Office Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act; and

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1965, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;

Economic Opportunity Program;

Interoceanic Canal Commission;

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1965;

Department of Commerce: Mobile Trade Fair activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Grants for family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migatory workers under section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended;

Grants for intensive vaccination programs under section 317 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended; and

Activities under sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, as amended.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate:

Department of Commerce: Area Redevelopment activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Activities authorized by section 105 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

(d) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1966.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1965, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d)(2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1965. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 156]

Abbitt	Dickinson	Martin, Ala.
Andrews, N. Dak.	Diggs	Martin, Mass.
Arends	Dingell	Martin, Nebr.
Ashley	Donohue	Michel
Baring	Dowdy	Miller
Bingham	Evins, Tenn.	Moeller
Bolling	Farnsley	Morse
Bonner	Fulton, Pa.	Morton
Bow	Gilligan	Nelsen
Brown, Calif.	Grabowski	Nix
Brown, Ohio	Green, Oreg.	Olson, Minn.
Broyhill, Va.	Greigg	O'Neill, Mass.
Byrne, Pa.	Gurney	Philbin
Cahill	Halleck	Powell
Carter	Halpern	Rogers, Tex.
Chamberlain	Hansen, Wash.	Roosevelt
Chelf	Harris	Rostenkowski
Clark	Harsha	Ryan
Collier	Harvey, Ind.	St Germain
Colmer	Hays	Saylor
Conable	Holifield	Senner
Corbett	Holland	Shriver
Craley	Johnson, Calif.	Springer
Curtin	Kastenmeier	Stratton
Curtis	Keogh	Teague, Tex.
Daddario	Laird	Tenzer
Davis, Ga.	Lindsay	Thomas
Dent	McDowell	Toll
Derwinski	McVicker	Tupper
Devine	Macdonald	Watson
	Mackie	Willis

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall, 348 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS, 1966

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, this is the usual type of continuing resolution from the Committee on Appropriations which would make interim provision to enable the various agencies of the Government to continue operations in the new fiscal year 1966, beginning July 1, in instances where the appropriations have not yet cleared Congress.

Only two of the 1966 appropriation bills—Interior and Treasury-Post Office—have cleared both Houses and conference. All except two of the regular annual appropriation bills for 1966 have passed the House, but several of them have not passed the other body. There are two regular bills for 1966—military construction and foreign assistance—yet to be reported to the House, in addition to a special Labor-HEW supplemental plus the usual "end of the session" supplemental bill. Thus, prompt enactment of this resolution is the proper course of action under the circumstances.

The resolution ceases to apply to an agency or activity concurrent with approval by the President of the applicable appropriation bill in which provision for such agency or activity is made. Thus the scope of the continuing resolution constricts as each regular bill is enacted; the resolution would be wholly inoperative after the last approval.

While the hope may exceed the expectation, the time period covered by the resolution is limited to the month of July 1965. Extending legislation will, of course, have to be considered by late next month if the situation so requires.

The emphasis in the resolution is on the continuation of existing projects and activities at the lowest of the three rates; namely, the current—fiscal year 1965—rate; the budget request, where no action has been taken by either House; or the more restrictive amount adopted by either of the two Houses. It is solely an interim measure to keep the Government functioning on a minimum basis until funds for the full year are supplied in the regular course of events.

May I say in elaboration, as the committee report on the resolution states, in those instances where the applicable 1966 appropriation bills have passed both Houses but the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity continues during July under the lesser of the two amounts and under the more restrictive authority.

Further, where a bill has passed only one House, or where an appropriation for a project or activity is included in only one version of the bill as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity continues under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the fiscal year 1965 rate or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is the lower.

Still further, in those instances where neither House has passed the applicable appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1966, appropriations are provided for continuing projects or activities conducted during fiscal year 1965 at the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority.

The resolution does not in any way augment the appropriation for a given project or activity in the regular bills. In the words of the resolution itself:

* * * expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing novel or new about continuing resolutions. They are necessary to orderly government whenever the appropriation bills are delayed beyond the first of the new fiscal year. For several reasons Congress has not been meeting that time schedule for a good many years.

STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS

Until recently the appropriation bills have moved through the House according to a planned schedule but of late the schedule has suffered some disruption from delays in final disposition of certain related annual authorization bills.

As Members know, the Committee on Appropriations cannot, within the rules, report appropriations for any purpose not previously authorized by separate law. Some of the authorization bills have not cleared Congress. The original reporting schedule was recast to accommodate to these delays but there are some further delays.

The original plan was to bring to the House all the regular bills for the fiscal year 1966 before July 1, as was done last year. That will not now be practicable. All the regular hearings on appropriations bills were concluded some weeks ago but delayed clearance of several authorization bills resulted in some slippage. That is also the situation as to the two regular bills yet to be reported to the House—military construction and foreign assistance; they involve budget requests of about $6,237 million. There is also to be a special Labor-HEW supplemental and presumably the usual end-of-the-session supplemental, but the exact amounts are unknown.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that explains generally the situation confronting us in the pending resolution.

Insofar as I know, the Committee on Appropriations is unanimous in support of this resolution.

Under leave to extend, I include a tabulation of the original and revised committee reporting schedule for the regular appropriation bills for 1966, and the dates actually reported and passed on the bills thus far processed:

The regular annual appropriation bills for fiscal year 1966, as of June 28, 1965

Bill	Original reporting schedule (Mar. 10, 1965)	Revised reporting schedule (May 18, 1965)	Reported to House	Passed House	Passed Senate	Final congressional action	Note
District of Columbia	Mar. 18	----------	Mar. 18	Mar. 23	June 22	----------	
Interior	Mar. 25	----------	Mar. 25	Mar. 30	May 26	June 15	
Treasury-Post Office	Apr. 1	----------	Apr. 1	Apr. 5	June 8	----------	
Labor-Health, Education, and Welfare	Apr. 29	----------	Apr. 29	May 4	----------	----------	
Independent Offices	May 6	----------	May 6	May 11	----------	----------	NASA authorization not enacted when appropriation bill was reported.
Defense	May 13	June 18	June 17	June 23	----------	----------	Defense authorization bill delay.
Agriculture	May 20	----------	May 20	May 26	----------	----------	
Legislative	May 20	June 3	June 3	June 8	----------	----------	Extended hearings and additional estimates.
State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary	May 27	----------	May 27	June 1	----------	----------	
Military construction	June 3	June 10	(?)	(?)	----------	----------	Awaiting approval of authorization bill.
Public works	June 10	June 17	June 17	June 22	----------	----------	Authorization bill delay.
Foreign assistance	June 17	June 24	(?)	(?)	----------	----------	Awaiting approval of authorization bill.

NOTE. A special Labor-HEW supplemental and the usual "end of the session" supplemental, for which no dates were shown, are not listed.

Mr. Speaker, it is also timely to include, for the information of Members and others who may be interested, a summary of the appropriation bills of the session in relation to the budget requests in the bills thus far processed.

The House cut the budget requests of $88,637,709,322 on 10 regular bills for fiscal year 1966 by $1,347,159,515 in addition to reductions of $250,332,850 from fiscal 1965 supplemental requests.

The two regular bills yet to be reported to the House—military construction and foreign assistance—at the moment involve budget requests of about $6,237 million. There will be significant additional, but as yet unknown, amounts in connection with later supplemental bills for fiscal 1966—for Labor-HEW programs, including, for example, aid to education, manpower training, antipoverty, plus the usual end-of-session supplemental requests.

In the three regular bills for 1966 which the other body has cleared, and in one of which it considered substantial amendatory budget requests sent there after House action, $1,145,977,470 was added to the House bills, but the total of the three was held $65,847,730 below the aggregate budget amounts.

For the two bills for 1966 that have cleared conference, $8,882,183,070 was appropriated, $109,136,430 below the budget requests involved. This is aside from the supplementals and deficiencies for fiscal 1965 handled in the present session, details of which are on the table I am inserting.

In any meaningful summarization of appropriations it is necessary to include those permanent appropriations which recur automatically under previous law and, therefore, not carried in the bills voted on each year. There are several such appropriations, tentatively estimated in the January budget at about $12,300 million for fiscal year 1966, interest on the national debt being by far the largest single item. Then, the so-called back-door appropriations in bills out of the legislative committees figure into the totality of availability for expenditure; the precise amounts are not always readily determinable or easily noted, but they enter into the total picture just as do the more common form of appropriations.

The following table discloses more detail on the appropriation bills:

The appropriation bills, 89th Cong., 1st sess., as of June 28, 1965

[Does not include back-door appropriations, or permanent appropriations [1] under previous legislation. Does include indefinite appropriations carried in annual appropriation bills]

Bill	House				Senate					Final appropriation		Public Law	
	Budget estimates to House	Date passed	Amount as passed	Compared with budget estimates	Budget estimates to Senate	Date passed	Amount as passed	Compared with— Budget estimates	Compared with— House action	Amount as approved	Final action compared with budget estimates	No.	Date approved
1965 SUPPLEMENTALS													
Agriculture, CCC (H.J. Res. 234)	$1,742,209,000	Jan. 26	$1,600,000,000	−$142,209,000	$1,742,209,000	Feb. 3	$1,600,000,000	−$142,209,000		$1,600,000,000	−$142,209,000	89–2	Feb. 11
2d supplemental bill, 1965 (H.R. 7091)	2,226,456,933	Apr. 6	2,118,333,083	−108,123,850	2,280,251,327	Apr. 27	2,257,869,415	−22,381,912	+$139,536,332	2,227,563,977	−52,687,350	89–16	Apr. 30
Defense (H.J. Res. 447)	700,000,000	May 5	700,000,000		700,000,000	May 6	700,000,000			700,000,000		89–18	May 7
Total, 1965 supplementals	4,668,665,933		4,418,333,083	−250,332,850	4,722,460,327		4,557,869,415	−164,590,912	+139,536,332	4,527,563,977	−194,896,350		
1966 APPROPRIATIONS													
District of Columbia (H.R. 6453)	(387,467,800)	Mar. 23	(356,300,500)	(−31,167,300)	(389,346,800)	June 22	(364,358,347)	(−24,988,453)	(+8,057,847)				
Federal payment	53,122,000		44,122,000	−9,000,000	53,122,000		49,122,000	−4,000,000	+5,000,000				
Loan authorization	(26,311,900)		(26,311,900)		(26,311,900)		(26,311,900)						
Interior (H.R. 6767)	1,240,849,500	Mar. 30	1,184,090,300	−56,759,200	1,241,549,500	May 26	1,230,802,770	−10,746,730	+46,712,470	1,212,739,070	−28,810,430		
Loan authorization	(16,780,000)		(16,000,000)	(−780,000)	(16,780,000)		(16,000,000)	(−780,000)		(16,000,000)	(−780,000)		
Treasury-Post Office (H.R. 7060)	6,708,510,000	Apr. 5	6,604,404,000	−104,106,000	[2] 7,749,770,000	June 8	[2] 7,698,669,000	−51,101,000	[2]+1,094,265,000	[2] 7,669,444,000	−80,326,000		
Labor-HEW (H.R. 7765)	8,293,814,000	May 4	7,964,034,000	−329,780,000									
Independent offices (H.R. 7997)	14,531,023,000	May 11	14,109,908,000	−421,115,000									
Agriculture (H.R. 8370)	5,815,134,000	May 26	5,717,832,000	−97,302,000									
Loan authorizations	(787,000,000)		(787,000,000)										
State, Justice, Commerce, and the Judiciary (H.R. 8639)	2,167,735,600	June 1	2,085,689,900	−82,045,700									
Legislative (H.R. 8775)	204,872,222	June 8	150,589,107	−54,283,115									
Public works (H.R. 9220)	4,373,805,000	June 22	4,241,636,500	−132,168,500									
Defense (H.R. 9221)	45,248,844,000	June 23	45,188,244,000	−60,600,000									
Total, 1966 bills to date	88,637,709,322		87,290,549,807	−1,347,159,515	9,044,441,500		8,978,593,770	−65,847,730	+1,145,977,470	8,882,183,070	−109,136,430		
Total, all appropriations to date	93,306,375,255		91,708,882,890	−1,597,492,365	13,766,901,827		13,536,463,185	−230,438,642	+1,285,513,802	13,409,747,047	−304,032,780		
Total, loan authorizations	(830,091,900)		(829,311,900)	(−780,000)	(43,091,900)		(42,311,900)	(−780,000)		(15,000,000)	(−780,000)		

[1] Permanent appropriations were tentatively estimated in January budget at about $12,300,000,000 for fiscal year 1966.

[2] Includes $1,035,000,000 supplemental estimate for 1965 (S. Doc. 31).

NOTE.—Bills yet to be reported to the House: Military construction; foreign assistance; and necessary supplementals.

Mr. JONAS. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, the distinguished chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Texas, has explained the purpose of this resolution. There was no opposition to it in the Committee on Appropriations. I think all members of the committee are unanimous in agreeing that this resolution is necessary unless many of the agencies and activities of the Government are to be closed down. While such a result might meet with approval on the part of some of our citizens, I doubt if Congress is prepared this week to preside over the liquidation of a major portion of the Government's activities.

The activities of the Government are financed by appropriations made by Congress. We provide these funds in appropriation bills from year to year. With the exception of certain "no-year" funds included in some of the appropriation acts and certain unobligated balances, which may be carried over for spending in future years, the activities of the Government are funded on a year by year basis. So as we approach the end of the current fiscal year, which will occur at the end of business on next Wednesday, funds to operate many of the ordinary activities of the Government will not be available unless this continuing resolution is adopted, for the very simple reason that only two appropriation bills for fiscal year 1966 which will begin July 1, 1965, have cleared conference and only one has been signed into law by the President.

It should be clearly understood by all Members of the House that responsibility for the delay in enacting appropriation bills does not rest with the Committee on Appropriations. So far this year our committee has cleared 3 supplemental bills and 11 regular appropriation bills to finance all of the departments and agencies of the Government except the bills for military construction and foreign aid. Action has been delayed on these bills because of a lack of authorizing authority. All members of the House know that appropriation bills to fund projects that have not been authorized are subject to points of order so action on these two remaining bills is awaiting authorizing legislation but the committee is prepared to act promptly as soon as the authorization bills are approved.

Mr. Speaker, the necessity of adopting this resolution is made manifest by a mere recital of the foregoing facts. The only alternative would be to close down the normal operations of the Federal Government. But in preparing this resolution we inserted all necessary safeguards in order to maintain as much congressional control over spending as possible.

For example, the resolution specifically provides that whatever funds are expended by executive agencies and departments under this continuing resolution will be charged to their regular appropriations. This makes it impossible for any Government agency or department to spend more money than finally is approved in the applicable appropriation bill.

In addition, the resolution specifically provides that the authority granted pursuant to the resolution shall not be used to "initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1965." This makes it clear that the funds authorized to be obligated under this resolution shall be used only to continue activities previously initiated under existing law.

Finally, the resolution simply provides for the continuation of existing projects and activities at the lowest of one of three rates; namely, first, the current—fiscal year 1965—rate; second, the budget request where no action has been taken by either House; or third, the more restricted amount adopted by either of the two Houses.

It is important to realize and worth noting here that we are operating a big organization when we speak of the Federal Government. Before coming to the floor today I examined the daily statement of the U.S. Treasury for June 22, 1965, and found that from July 1, 1964, to the date of that statement there had been withdrawn from the Treasury of the United States a total of $123,862,258,812.41, in contrast with $121,794,146,714.43 which was withdrawn from the Treasury during the corresponding period beginning July 1, 1963, and ending June 22, 1964. This means that up to this date in the current fiscal year cash withdrawals from the Treasury have amounted to more than $2 billion in excess of withdrawals last year. This increase in spending does not occur in the Department of Defense because cash withdrawals by that Department were down by more than $2 billion. The increased spending or cash withdrawals are attributable to civilian agencies. For example, interest on the public debt is nearly one-half billion dollars up this year over last year, and substantial increases have been made in foreign aid, by NASA, social security, and a miscellaneous list of purely civilian agencies.

I did a little quick problem in mathematics and find that during the current fiscal year the Government is spending money at the rate of $348 million a day, which is sufficient proof of the statement made earlier that the Federal Government is a big and expensive operation.

I support the resolution because we are not prepared to close down this big operation overnight. I know of no way the Government can continue to function, in the absence of the enactment of all of the appropriation bill, unless this continuing resolution is approved.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TREASURY, POST OFFICE, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT, ETC., APPROPRIATION BILL, 1966

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 7060) making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1966, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 24, 1965.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 10: Page 12, line 7, insert: "That not to exceed 5 per centum of any appropriation available to the Post Office Department for the current fiscal year may be transferred, with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget, to any other such appropriation or"——

Mr. STEED. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. STEED moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 10 and concur therein within an amendment, as follows: in lieu of "5 per centum", insert: "2½ per centum".

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. STEED].

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEED. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. GROSS. How does this conference report stack up with the bill that the House passed? I do not believe we have had any information as to spending between the two bills.

Mr. STEED. The conference report was published in the RECORD last Friday morning. The House had orignally cut $104 million from this year's budget request. The conference report results in a cut of $80 million. This is offset by the fact that after the House passed the bill an item of $6,260,000 for the Coast Guard to finance the transfer of 17 patrol craft to be deployed to Vietnam was added to the budget request. That matter had not come before the House when we had the bill. In addition, the Senate added $1,035 million to finance an increase in the quota of the International Monetary Fund which was authorized by Public Law 89-31, approved June 2, 1965. The request for these funds was sent to the Senate after this bill had already passed the House.

Mr. GROSS. It is not an increase over the figure as it left the House other than the amount to which the gentleman just alluded?

Mr. STEED. Perhaps I can answer the gentleman this way: The other body added $59 million more than the bill contained when it left the House, excluding the amount for the International Monetary Fund, in the conference

SOCIAL SECURITY AMENDMENTS OF 1965—AMENDMENTS

AMENDMENTS NOS. 299, 300, AND 301

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I send to the desk three amendments and ask that they be printed under the rule. The amendments pertain to H.R. 6675, social security amendments.

Mr. President, I recommend these amendments as also providing supplementary medical care for the aged, something for which I have fought, along with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], and other Senators for a long time.

Certain provisions in the bill must be worked out.

First. A provision by which prescribed drugs might be made available. Under the new program, I am advised this would cost only 75 cents a month on the part of the Government, on the purchase of the insurance coverage, and yet it represents 25 percent of the health care needs.

Second. The amendment I offer seeks to prevent all non-Federal Kerr-Mills funds from being provided only by the States after July 1, 1970. In my State, and many States, a good deal of the money can come from local sources.

Third. The bill, as reported, would cut off an opportunity to include some reasonable amount of the tips of workers who receive tips under the social security system.

Mr. President, I shall offer an amendment designed to restore the situation to the point at which it was in the House, which is a much fairer and more equitable plan.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent, that the amendments be printed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

The amendments (Nos. 299, 300, and 301) were ordered to be printed, and lie on the table.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILL

Under authority of the order of the Senate of June 14, 1965, the names of Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. EASTLAND, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. LONG of Missouri, Mr. MILLER, and Mr. SYMINGTON were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 2143) to provide assistance to certain States bordering the Mississippi River in the construction of the Great River Road, introduced by Mr. MCCARTHY (for himself and Mr. MONDALE) on June 14, 1965.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON UNIFORM RELOCATION BILLS

Mr. MUSKIE. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and other interested persons that the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, Committee on Government Operations, has scheduled hearings on S. 1201, a bill to provide for equitable acquisition practices, fair compensation, and effective relocation assistance in real property acquisitions for Federal and federally assisted programs; and S. 1681, to provide for uniform, fair, and equitable treatment of persons, businesses, or farms displaced by Federal and federally assisted programs. The hearings will be held on June 30, July 1, and July 13, in room 3302, New Senate Office Building, starting at 10 a.m.

Any Senator or other person wishing to testify at the hearings should notify the subcommittee, room 357, Senate Office Building, extension 4718, in order that he might be scheduled as a witness.

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE APPENDIX

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the Appendix, as follows:

By Mr. THURMOND:

Editorials—from the Charleston (S.C.) New & Courier and the Nashville Banner—on the need for victory in the war in Vietnam.

Tributes to the late Mrs. Etca Walker Peace, of Greenville, S.C.

CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1966

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 553.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 553) making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, this joint resolution is similar to continuing resolutions which the Senate has agreed to in prior years, and provides, pending the enactment of the regular appropriation bills, for the continuation of appropriations for programs and activities of the Federal Government. All authority under this resolution expires on July 31, 1965.

In those instances where appropriation bills have passed both Houses and the amounts or authority therein differ, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser of the two amounts approved or under the more restrictive authority.

Where an appropriation bill has passed only one House, or when an item is included in only one version of a bill that has passed both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall continue under the appropriation or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate of operation not exceeding the fiscal 1965 rate, or the rate permitted by the one House, whichever is lower.

In those instances where neither House has passed the appropriation bill, authority is granted for the continuation of projects and activities conducted in fiscal year 1965 at a rate not in excess of the fiscal 1965 rate, or at the rate provided for in pending budget estimates for fiscal year 1966, whichever is the lower.

Authority is also included in the resolution for the continuation at the current level of the area redevelopment program and activities authorized by section 105 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

Mr. President, for the information of the Senate, I would like to report the status of the various appropriation bills.

Congressional action has been completed on the Department of the Interior and related agencies bill; final action on the conference report on the Treasury-Post Office bill is expected this week; the District of Columbia bill is in conference; the committee expects to report the independent offices, Agriculture, and legislative bills this week; hearings have been completed on the Labor-HEW, and State-Justice-Commerce bills; hearings will be completed in the near future on the public works bill. Hearings will be resumed on the Defense bill shortly.

The military construction and foreign aid bills have not passed the House.

Mr. President, I urge the passage of this resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is before the Senate and open to amendment.

If there be no amendment to be proposed, the question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 553) was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NO, WASHINGTON IS NOT A ONE-MAN TOWN

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, an article appeared in last Friday's Washington Post entitled "A One-Man Town" that has disturbed many persons.

This article charges that President Johnson has become the overwhelming, dominant, unchecked, and irresistable force in our national life.

This article and articles like it are sure to reappear throughout the country in coming months.

And I predict that popular reaction will be increasingly worse. My 17-year-old son, Ted, read the article and asked, in deep concern:

Dad, doesn't this mean, Johnson is becoming a dictator?

The author of the piece, Patrick O'Donovan, does not put the blame on the President. In fact, he indicates that the President is doing exactly what every strong President tries to do—only doing it more effectively.

O'Donovan does come down hard and strong on the rest of us who have been elected to positions of great responsibility in this democracy in his final and terrible sentence. Listen:

Washington, for the only time in its history, has become a one-man city and all the ministers and advisers who surround him are only his servants.

Listen to what Mr. O'Donovan observes of this great body in which we serve:

And all this time there is this astonishing, ominous silence from the great domed, law-making temple that is set above Washington. The liberal Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, Democrat or Republican, simply do not know what to do. Very, very few of them are happy. But a silence has been imposed on Washington.

Mr. President, I disagree with Mr. O'Donovan. Consider the speeches that have been made within the past 2 weeks in this body.

There was the powerful—if little reported speech by the Senator from Alaska [Mr. GRUENING] calling on the President to submit a specific program for peaceful United Nations involvement in Vietnam. The Senator from Alaska called on the President to take the Vietnam controversy to the Security Council or failing that to the U.N. Assembly under the uniting for peace resolution. The President did neither; but the criticism of the Senator from Alaska was vigorously pressed.

Consider the series of speeches attacking the administration's foreign policy in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic by the senior Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE]. I doubt whether there have been any speeches in the long history of the Senate that have for a more sustained period—more consistently and vehemently ripped and excoriated any administration than these detailed and vehement criticisms.

Consider the great maiden speech last week of the distinguished junior Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] calling for a big new program of initiatives in the most important peace-war area that confronts mankind; namely, the fight to stop nuclear proliferation.

In analyzing the Kennedy speech, James Reston of the New York Times ended by quoting Churchill's famous observation about another maiden speech—in the British Parliament—in which he said:

> That was no maiden speech, that was a brazen hussy of a speech.

I thought it was a great speech, and said so when the Senator from New York [Mr. KENNEDY] delivered it.

Of course, there was the vigorous call for negotiations including negotiations with the Vietcong made by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] in the past week.

Over the weekend, the majority leader made an independent criticism of the current Saigon government's recklessness.

Also, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], has called on the Senate floor for a new emphasis in our southeast Asia policy in accents viewed by many as critical of the administration.

Thus, the so-called silence which Mr. O'Donovan detected on Capitol Hill has been a remarkably loud and articulate silence.

If Mr. O'Donovan had argued that the President had won his way with Congress in both foreign and domestic policy, his case might have been stronger. It is this—that the President has prevailed—that gives believability to the contention that the President is surrounded by obsequious servants.

To date, he has won his way with great unanimity in foreign affairs and over diminishing opposition in domestic affairs. But why not?

The President won the biggest victory in American presidential history in 1964. He carried with him a huge Democratic majority. In view of what is happening in the South, the numerical Democratic majority in both Houses has more program and ideological significance than it has had in recent years.

With this kind of margin—yes indeed, the President—who is acknowledged to be the most experienced and successful master of congressional maneuver to occupy the White House—has won his way.

But, I disagree with the O'Donovan implication that there is something ominous about this current domination.

Mr. President, these are the golden days for Lydon Johnson. It is now or never for his program. If he cannot swiftly and surely move his program through the present Congress in the wake of his sweeping 1964 victory, he never will.

This is President Johnson's honeymoon period. He has reached the peak. Next year—1966—if history is any guide, will see this high tide ebb, and in subsequent years the President will do well to avoid deadlock, especially in the area of domestic politics.

Mr. President, there is another reason for this illusion of omnipotence on the part of the President. This President, perhaps more than any, operates on a consensus, compromise approach. He is not doctrinaire. He has no a priori, dogmatic views. He never goes into any congressional situation absolutely and forever committed to a specific course of action. He knows where and when and how to compromise.

There are weaknesses as well as strengths in this kind of approach. To many it is an unforgivable tragedy to weaken or water principle, even a little. But to President Johnson, politics is nothing if not the art of the possible. The possible means victory, but with a combination, consensus product. Accordingly, when President Johnson prevails, he prevails with a product that has already absorbed much of the opposition. Opposition views have not been crushed or flattened, they have in many cases been written into the legislative product which the President proposes.

In my judgment, this does not make for one-man government, certainly not one-viewpoint government. It makes for a consensus compromise which may be right or wrong, good or bad—but it is the product of a democratic plural process. It is not the ukase of a dictator.

A President of the United States at the peak of his power is, indeed, an awesome thing in this presidential government, when that President is a past-master of the uses of power, particularly when he exercises power by consensus. But that presidential power we have given is checked by the courts and by Congress. Above all, time will erode and enfeeble it.

If this seems to be a one-man town today, there is more illusion than truth to the appearance; and within a few months, certainly within a year or two, that power will pass; and the democratic balance will reassert itself.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article written by Peter O'Donovan, entitled "A One-Man Town" be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Washington (D.C.) Post, June 25, 1965]

WASHINGTON UNDER L.B.J.: A ONE-MAN TOWN

(By Patrick O'Donovan)

The pleasure of reporting on this city used to be its complication. American politics is an art form that grows more fascinating the deeper you penetrate. A serious man could spend his life in a delighted study of this most sophisticated and extravagant system.

There was the subtle interplay of White House and Capitol. Occasionally there was a great gun fired from the Supreme Court to put everyone back on the starting line. There were lobbies and pressure groups crowding the executive and the legislature. There were the great figures, Senators, Govenors or Mayors, playing the role that was given to kingmakers or whitehaired councillors in Europe.

Even when it was boring it was subtle. The interplay of powerful, squalid, great and good men fighting to get their way was a spectacle that commanded a decent attention. The working of a democracy, with all its mechanism—good and bad—exposed, this was a privilege to watch. And suddenly all this hubbub is stilled.

This has become a one-man town. It is partly because President Johnson is so effective, partly because there is no rival on any horizon. There is his brilliant parliamentary performance on the domestic scene, the fact that he has completed a program designed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt that up to now has been blocked by political maneuvering.

And there remains the fact that this man, who is above all a domestic politican, is faced with the foreign problem that is more intimately terrible than any that has faced the United States before. And this is a democracy that is not geared to discuss problems of foreign policy. When these arise, the tradition is that the country speaks with a single volce. And the voice today is Mr. Johnson's.

Washington is like an unwatered lawn that is dying from the roots. You can see it in the newspapers. The great reporters have nothing to report. The columnists have either to ratiocinate or else to write on trivial subjects.

It is true the columnists continue to lay down the law in a manner not seen in the British press. It is also true that they are indulging themselves in a sort of intramural controversy. Joseph Alsop, a perfervid defender of the administration, attacks his enemies as "twaddle merchants," and his opponents talk of the "house-trained" correspondents. It is fun, but it is not the real thing.

And all this time there is this astonishing, ominous silence from the great domed, lawmaking temple that is set above Washington. The liberal Senators and Members of the House of Reresentatives, Democratic or Republican, simply do not know what to do. Very, very few of them are happy.

But a silence has been imposed upon Washington.

Once upon a time the White House aids were courtlers, were powers and dominions in their own right. They used to talk and gossip and feed the press in the friendly and enthusiastic service of their master. Now it is more than a man's career is worth for any of these men to say anything to a reporter that matters.

All the talk is about the President. And there is little enough of that. Great and good and responsible politicians simply appear to opt out of one aspect of their public life. They are not frightened. This is not

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 553

[Report No. 553]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 28, 1965

Mr. MAHON introduced the following joint resolution

JUNE 28, 1965

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JUNE 28, 1965

Passed House

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1966, namely:

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were con-

ducted in the fiscal year 1965 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1966:

District of Columbia Appropriation Act;

Treasury-Post Office Departments and Executive Office Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act; and

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such

Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1965, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided

for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;

Economic Opportunity Program;

Interoceanic Canal Commission;

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965;

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1965;

Department of Commerce: Mobile Trade Fair activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Grants for family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers under section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended;

Grants for intensive vaccination programs under section 317 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended; and

Activities under sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, as amended.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year

1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate:

Department of Commerce: Area Redevelopment activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Activities authorized by section 105 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

(d) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1966.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1965, whichever first occurs.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d) (2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as

amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1965. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

FEB 353
H.T. MEG.
NORTHWESTERN

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 553

[Report No. 553]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAHON

JUNE 28, 1965
Introduced and referred

JUNE 28, 1965
Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

JUNE 28, 1965
Passed House

Public Law 89-58
89th Congress, H. J. Res. 553
June 30, 1965

Joint Resolution

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 1966, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and out of applicable corporate or other revenues, receipts, and funds, for the several departments, agencies, corporations, and other organizational units of the Government for the fiscal year 1966, namely: Continuing appropriations, 1966.

SEC. 101. (a) (1) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities (not otherwise specifically provided for in this joint resolution) which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority would be available in the following appropriation Acts for the fiscal year 1966:

District of Columbia Appropriation Act;

Treasury-Post Office Departments and Executive Office Appropriation Act;

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act;

Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Act;

Department of Defense Appropriation Act;

Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriation Act;

Independent Offices Appropriation Act; and

Public Works Appropriation Act.

(2) Appropriations made by this subsection shall be available to the extent and in the manner which would be provided by the pertinent appropriation Act.

(3) Whenever the amount which would be made available or the authority which would be granted under an Act listed in this subsection as passed by the House is different from that which would be available or granted under such Act as passed by the Senate, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the lesser amount or the more restrictive authority.

79 STAT. 204.

(4) Whenever an Act listed in this subsection has been passed by only one House or where an item is included in only one version of an Act as passed by both Houses, the pertinent project or activity shall be continued under the appropriation, fund, or authority granted by the one House, but at a rate for operations not exceeding the current rate or the rate permitted by the action of the one House, whichever is lower: *Provided*, That no provision which is included in an appropriation Act enumerated in this subsection but which was not included in the applicable appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1965, and which by its terms is applicable to more than one appropriation, fund, or authority, shall be applicable to any appropriation, fund, or authority provided in this joint resolution unless such provision shall have been included in identical form in such bill as enacted by both the House and Senate.

79 STAT. 205.

(b) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate or the rate provided for in the budget estimate, whichever is lower, and under the more restrictive authority:

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission;

Economic Opportunity Program;

Interoceanic Canal Commission;

Foreign assistance and other activities for which provision was made in the Foreign Assistance and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1965;

78 Stat. 1015.

Activities for which provision was made in the Military Construction Appropriation Act, 1965;

78 Stat. 887.

Department of Commerce: Mobile Trade Fair activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:

Grants for family health service clinics for domestic agricultural migratory workers under section 310 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended;

76 Stat. 592.
42 USC 242h.

Grants for intensive vaccination programs under section 317 of the Public Health Service Act, as amended; and

76 Stat. 1155.
42 USC 247b.

Activities under sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961, as amended.

75 Stat. 572.
42 USC 2542-2544.

(c) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities which were conducted in the fiscal year 1965 and are listed in this subsection at a rate for operations not in excess of the current rate:

Department of Commerce: Area Redevelopment activities;

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Activities authorized by section 105 of the Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963.

77 Stat. 367.
20 USC 715.

(d) Such amounts as may be necessary for continuing projects or activities for which disbursements are made by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, to the extent and in the manner which would be provided for in the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1966.

SEC. 102. Appropriations and funds made available and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall remain available until (a) enactment into law of an appropriation for any project or activity provided in this joint resolution, or (b) enactment of the applicable appropriation Act by both Houses without any provision for such project or activity, or (c) July 31, 1965, whichever first occurs.

79 STAT. 205.
79 STAT. 206.

SEC. 103. Appropriations and funds made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution may be used without regard to the time limitations set forth in subsection (d)(2) of section 3679 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and expenditures therefrom shall be charged to the applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization whenever a bill in which such applicable appropriation, fund, or authorization is contained is enacted into law.

31 USC 665.

SEC. 104. No appropriation or fund made available or authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall be used to initiate or resume any project or activity which was not being conducted during the fiscal year 1965. Appropriations made and authority granted pursuant to this joint resolution shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for any project or activity during the period for which funds or authority for such project or activity are available under this joint resolution.

Approved June 30, 1965.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 553 (Comm. on Appropriations).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 111 (1965):
June 28: Considered and passed House and Senate.

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